THE CENERAL STAMPEDE. de. de. de.

[From the Tribune (Seward whig) Nov. 3.] The immense and unprecedented majorities for the Pierce and King electors in this city, Baltimore, Detroit, &c., leave no doubt of the signal defeat of

The inemeuse and unprecedented majorities for the Pierce and Kurg electors in this city, Baltimore, Betreit, &c., leave no doubt of the signal defeat of Gen. Scott and the whig parry. We write without awaiting the returns from 'the reral districts,' save a few scattering townships, in which the vote does not correspond with that in the cities; but the general result is certain. Franklin Pierce is chosen President, and William R. King Vice-President of the United States, and we presume by a very large electoral majority.

We have carnestly and faithfully-labored to avert this result. Believing that the ideas of pelitical economy and of the legitimate sphere and daties of government cherished by the candidates now triumphant are unsound and permicious, we have done all that we could honorably do to defeat them. We have endeavored from the outset to make the contest turn on the great questions of principle and policy which radically separate the two parties, and to win votes for Scott and Graham by presenting their as the friends of protection to home industry, river and harbor improvements, and that general system of policy which regards industry as a legitimate subject of national cencern, and would direct the energies of a free people rather to internal improvement and peaceful developement than to foreign conquect and territorial expansion.

In this aim we have been baffled. Hundreds of thousands who agree with us on every great issue involved in this contest, have seen fit to vote for thousands who agree with us on every great issue involved in this contest, have seen fit to vote for the antagonist cancidates, or abstain from vetting altegether. Throughout the States and districts where protection to home industry is popular, it has been vehemently insisted that that question had nothing to do with this canvass. In other sections, where river and harbor improvement is universally desired, that questien was in like manner protested as not now at issue. And while nearly or quite every slave State has voted agai

lavery. It is but just to the successful candidates to absolve them from any active part in the double dealing whereby they have largely profited. No Kane letter swindle stains the complexion of their triumph. Both of them have been—Gen. Pierce for twenty years and Col. King for a much longer period—unequivocal and consistent disciples of that political school which dealer the constitutional power of the avarance. equivocal and consistent disciples of that political school which desies the constitutional power of the government to protect industry, or to improve rivers and harbors, and which esteems the perpetuation and fortification of human slavery as a chief end of the federal Union. By no vote, no public act of theirs, has this faith ever been contravened, and in the very few instances wherein Gen. Pierce has used the language of freedom, it was only that he might thereby subserve more effectually the uses of slavery. They both stand clear on the record, with a perfect right to pursue that course which their inclination prompts, and to which no one has any plausible claim to interpose an objection. With many of their leading supporters the case is different, as also with their most effective auxiliaries under the lead of Giddings, who have deluded thousands into a belief that the whig party has ceased to be whig in principle, so that the questions of protection and internal improvement have ceased to be party issues. But we must do justice to these another time.

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issues. But we must do justice to these another time.

The majority in our city, and we presume in other cities also, is not all honest. That in the Eleventh ward, for instance, is palpably swelled by illegal or double voting. There was not the least practical impediment to the polling of twenty thousand illegal votes in this city. At a majority of the polls there was little challenging, and at many of them any man whose appearance did not subject him to suspicion voted without question. Not even the residences of the voters were required in many districts. Whoever took a fancy to vote twenty times yesterday did so with perfect impunity, and may continue to do so at every election nity, and may continue to do so at every election until the right of suffrage shall be guarded by a registry of voters. How any man can oppose this of voters. How any man can oppose this who even pretends to any respect for the

measure who even pretends to any respect for the purity of elections we cannot imagine.

But we should have been badly beaten in our city without illegal voting. Our wealthy and mercantile whigs generally kept away from the polls, or took little interest in the election. Many who came either voted the dead "union" ticket or else refrained from voting for any electors. On the other hand, our opponents, liberally supplied with money, were very serive throughout. They had the bulk of the importing interest at their back, and the city reform and temperance alliance diversions operating strongly in their favor. They "want in to win," and did it, though, we think, they cheated more than was necessary.

more than was necessary.

Cetton went very hard against us. We hoped the men who have been defeating the whig party for two or three years past, in order to "kill Seward," must have finished their job by this time, but they were at it as hard yesterday as if they had just be-gun. It is a matter of some interest to know when they expect to get through, if ever; but we do not The new naturalization went heavily against us,

The new naturalization went heavily against us, though we think Gen. Scott received more votes of adopted citizens than any previous whig candidate. The new comers are nearly all deceived into missaking the shadow of democracy for the substance, but many of them are gradually undoccived. We did hope that many more would be this year; but the cry about Gen. Scott's former nativism, the citations from which tions from whig papers of former years against foreigners, popery, &c., proved too powerful. Patient forbearance and the avoidance of farther folss of this sort will work a great change within a w years. There are no more honest voters than no naturalized: unlike some others, when they see

the naturalized unlike some others, when they see the right they pursue it. Only kindness, and the quiet, steady diffusion of intelligence are needed to bring a majority of the naturalized into political accord with that large majority of our native citizens who are now, as ever, the carnest advocates of the distinctive measures of the whig party. May we not hope that this most desirable concumuation will henceforth be steadily contemplated?

Chamer against nativism—insincers and deceptive, but mest potent—and a bugbear outery of "abolition"—have been the main instruments in effecting the victory just achieved. There is a majority of the American people this day in favor of the measures distinctively contended for by the whig party: the decision of yesterday was made on false and irrelevant issues; for we regret to say that a majority of the whigs do not deserve the anti-slavery character which their adversaries give them. They are not so pro-flavery as the great balk of their opponents; they will not (we speak of these in the free States) consent to buy or steal new territory to make slave States of; but they will do nothing hostile to slavery's interest and security where it has already a legal existence. That our people are pro-slavery, and that nativism is an exploded featlasy, so much is proved by yesterday's vote—as also that our business men are prespectous, contented, and therefore indifferent to pointles. Fillusticrim was a potent element in the content; but introduced in such a manner that, while the passion for the conquest and anner that, while the passion for the conquest and anner that, while the passion for the conquest and anner that, while the passion for the conquest and anner that, while the passion for the conquest and anner that, while the passion for the conquest and anner that, while the passion for the conquest and anner that while the passion for the consuch a manner that, while the passion for the con-quest and annexation of Cuba powerfully aided Pierce, the conscientions or conservative repugnance to that spirit could not be rendered available on the Thus all things complired to produce the result announced at the opening of this article— of which result and its consequences we shall speak further to-morrow.

[From the New York Express, (Fillmore-Sectt-Mon-All is lost except noner; and to Franklin Plerce, quite a new and almost unknewn man, is committed the mighty trust of twenty-live millions of mon in their foreign and demostic relations. He cannot be

the mighty trust of twenty-tive millions of men in their foreign and demostic relations. He cannot be said to be even the chosen of his own party, because the two thirds system of selection threw overboard in their convention all their really great men. He is, however, elected, it may be said, by acclamation. General Winfield Scott is not so much defeated as routed. The hitherto invincible soldier heat at last met his Waterloo. It is not so much a defeat of the whig party as of this gallant soldier himself, who has carried down with him nearly all his subordinates, and in this quarter left scarcedy a surviver in the field.

The causes of this rout are obvious, and the result has been apparent and irregistible from the start. General Scott, at one time, certainly, the most available candidate, barness at last the least available, by the peculiar influences under which he was nominated. The people became improved with the idea that there influences would surround and govern him, and though no man who knew him personally believed it, yet no silert could persuade the people from this dengerous heliof. Hence, times his nomination, will accusional exceptions, the history of the whig party has been a continuous rout, rather them select. The October elections in the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, indicated our approaching and inevitable down.

clections in the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, indicated our approaching and inevitable does—and the doesn is upon us now.

We have no doubt that the Northern waigs, who neminated General Scott in Baltimore, nominated him under the belief that he was the strongest candidate in the North, and that Millard Fillmore could not carry even his own State; but they were laboring under a delusion which we deeply regretted at the time, and which we have not ceased to regret, because their action was certain to lead to the experable rout now upon us. Against that concepierable rout now upon us. Against that con-mantly impending and yet irresistible doom we have struggled with a seal and energy, indoors and out, on the stump and at the deak, which we never would have expanded upon a candidate of

our own selection, in order to demonstrate that it

our own selection, in order to demonstrate that it was principle to which we were devoted, and not a man. We are now serry to see and to say events have instified our foresight and realized our approhensions, even beyond what we dreamed of; but we claim nothing for that foresight, except again to claim the confidence of our readers for our spinions, when we are so unfortunate as to differ from them.

In this great city and its populous suburbs the Presidential nomination has failed to conciliate either the American or the foreign population, and hence it has dragged down everything connected with it, federal, State, and municipal. The whigs here have never before suffered such a rout. There are but two survivors, we believe, at the present writing, among all our nominees for Congress, mayeralty, and city officers, to tell the tale of our existence, even, and they are the Assistant Alderman and State Assemblyman in the Fifteenth ward. Six Congressmen are lost, and the city government is gone, now, from top to bottom. The overwhelming majority here threatens to swamp the Governor, canal efficers, and all; and the indications are, that other populous places in the State have done almost as badly as its great city. In short, all is lost, and there is not even a squadron saved here or hereabout.

short, all is lost, asset saved here or hereabout. short, all is lost, and there is not even a squadron saved here or hereabout.

[From the Journal of Commerce. (neutral—leaning to Ecott.) Nov. 3]

Sufficient returns have been received to remove what little doubt existed before, (and in our view it was next to none at all.) of the election of Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, to the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, and of Wm. R. King, of Alabama, to the Vice Presidency during the same period. Their majority in the Electoral Coilege, as well as in the popular vote, will be large. In short, it bids fair to be the most decisive Presidential election that has occurred for a long period. It is a verdict of the people in favor of the compromise in all its parts—of the tariff of I846 in its essential features—and of the measures generally of the democratic party. It is a condemnation of Sewardism, and all that class of ultra doctrines which for several years past have been preached by the Albany Evening Journal, the New York Tribmae, and their evil associates. The great misfortune of Scott was, that he was brought out and petted by the Seward elique. The people feared that, if elected, he would be too much under the influence of that dangerous faction, and obliged to distribute among them his largest favors. The people would not permit this. Had Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore been the whig candidate, or had Gen. Scott been brought forward in a less offensive manner, the result might have been different, at least in degree. We trust, however, that what has been done will prove to be for the advantage of the country, in all its important interests. We believe that Mr. Pierce will administer the government wisely and well. He belongs to a good old stock—staid, reliable, and patriotic. He will resist extremes. He will be a President for the whole country, and for all classes of its inhabitants. He will do his duty faithfully and fearlessly, according to the best of his judgment, which, we believe, is very sound. for all classes of its inhabitants. He will do his duty faithfully and fearlessly, according to the best of his judgment, which, we believe, is very sound.

(From the National Democrat. Nov. 3.1 The election for the seventeenth Presidential term has passed over, and the result has been a democratic triumph unprecedented in the history of the

The task of electing a President to the immens responsibility of controling our executive affairs for four years has been accomplished, and now, though the struggle of contending parties has been severe, —though the two great parties have been sharply divided as to principles, and measures and men—we feel assured that all parties will bow to the will,

we feel assured that all parties will bow to the will, and stand ready, cheerfully and unreservedly to abide by the decision of the majority.

Where clae in the wide world, under what other form of government, could the ready acquiessence which has ever marked the people of this country in the potent judgment of the ballot box be found?

At the first election for President, now more than sixty years ago, when Washington, the Father of the Republic, was the people's choice, but ten States voted, and for his first term there were but sixtynine electoral votes. In that brief space of time within the history of a nation, to what a pitch of greatness has the country arrived. Yesterday, thirty one States voted, and the number of electoral votes that were cast were two hundred and ninety-six. Our then comparatively limited territory has six. Our then comparatively limited territory has expanded from the shores of the Atlantic to the Paexpanded from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Let it
be recollected that all these gains of territory, all
this legitimate acquisition of wealth, has been
gained under democratic administrations, and
now we have once more a democratic government before us; whig imbecility and misrule
has received its sentence of banishment, and we
may now hope for yet a further extension of our
commerce and our prosperity—yet a further increase
of our territory, and an increased developement of
our national resources. Beautifully does our system
of government work. No matter what petry difficulties may arise, no one thinks of civil disturbance;
no anxiety is felt—no interruption occure even for a
day; the republic is felt, under all circumstances, to
be as safe as ever, because the people feel that it is
in their power, through the ballot box, at a future
election, to quietly remedy the evil. Sixty years of election, to quietly remedy the evil. Sixty pears of varied trial, as to executive selection, has served but to justify more and more the great constitutional framework of the republic.

In the election of yesterday the great masses of

the American people may feel a double pride, for in expressing their preference for the democratic can-didates they have evinced their patriotism and good sense, feeling assured that a democratic administra-tion will preserve their constitution and strengthen their common fraternity.

From the Evening Post, (free soil democrat.) Nov. 3.1. The election of President and Vice President has resulted in a manner conformable to the expecta-tion which we have all along entertained, though the majorities for the democratic candidates have, in some instances, exceeded the estimate upon which we had fixed. The popular current which has run se strong and so irresistibly in favor of these candi-dates, has carried everything with it. Candidates for local offices, presented under everythings. for local offices, presented under circumstances which, on ordinary occasions, would have rendered their election impossible, have been taken up by the swell of this mighty tide, and swept into their posts with an ease which has astonished even their par-

issues.

For a popular movement so decided as this, and manifesting itself to such an extent throughout the United States—a movement in which the North has co-operated with the South, and the East with the West—there must be some cause which it cannot be very difficult to discern. It must be a cause of very uniters in operation, no can it be for out of such universal operation, nor can it lie far out of sight.

universal operation, nor can it lie far out of sight.

Almost the only proximent characteristic of the whig administration of sifairs for fave years past, has been the remarkable profusion with which the public money has been divided among favorites of the administration and projectors besigng Congress with plans of expense for their private benefit. The claims against the Treasury, in which General Taylar's cabinet was concerned, brought farmard and paid under his administration, by a notoriously disgraceful collusion; the connection of the present Secretary of the Treasury with the infamous claim of Gardiner, by which the Treasury was plundered of half a million of dollars; the projects of ocean steamers, favored by the partisane of the administration, and encouraged by the executive, by which steamers, favored by the partisans of the admini-tration, and encouraged by the executive, by which millions have been squamered for the advantage of individuals; the profuse appropriations of the public lands, for almost any specious scheme, devised by anybody who expected to derive a personal advan-tage from his show of public spirit—these, if we re-view the four years which the whigs have been in power, will comprise—with the exception of the compression measures, which were adopted by whice and demograts in compon—early all that is whige and democrats in common—nearly all that is peculiarly striking and worthy of note in our po-litical bistory. It is these which give a character to the conduct of the government during that

riod. At all times, but most when the country is prospercons and its revenues large, there will be a crowd of greecy claimants and prejectors havering about the public treasury. The administration must oblice resist them, in which case it will have a hard strug-gle to undergo, or fall in with them and allow them bave their way, which is much the casiest

This the whig administration has done; and it is they are entisfied with four years of this sort of government, and take the first opportunity to provide a new set of public agents. Plausible schemes government, and take the first opportunity to provide a new set of public agents. Plausible schemes for wasting the public money, are not, after all, the best means of obtaining a permanent popularity. Those classes of the people who must, in the end, bear the burden of this extravogance, begin at last to inquire into them, and designed, begin at last to inquire into them, and designed, begin at last to inquire into them, and designed, begin at last to inquire into them, and designed, begin at last to inquire into them, and the public trensury. In the present election, all parts of the Union have joined in calling to the executive shall a roan educated in the maxims of the most rigid sect of democratic economicts—a man who has always ret his how squint every form of profusion, who has always required a constitutional warrant for every expanditure, whom neither flattery, nor rophistry, nor hopes of personal advantage—means so often used with gablic men, and too often with effect—have ever been able to sway to the side of extravagnes. This is the sort of man whom the people have chosen with a most extraordinary unanimity—ray with an absolute onthusiasm—to rucewed Mr. Fullmero. A sense of the abuses practised has penditated to every part of the country, and the people insist upon reform.

Frugality, economy, and a constituted the

list upon reform.
Frugality, economy, and a conscientions expendi-Frigality, ecoromy, and a conscientious expenditure of the people's money, which constituted the pincipal pretensions of Gen. Pierce, however useful they may be, are not very brilliant qualities. The whigs relied for success on something far more showy—the military renown of their candidate. The result has shown them that the highest reputation for success is no passport to the Prestdency. Whatever may have been the mistakes committed by Gen. Scott in the brilliant campaign of Mexico,

the public eye is blinded to them by the splender of the general results of that way.

His actual fame as a commander, whatever abate-ment a critical examination might make from it, is superlative, and should have carried him into the Presidency, if the neople of this republic were so in-fatuated with military glory as many have erro-neously supposed.

with Gen. Scott's defeat, this delusion has come to an end. We shall not soon again see a candidate taken up by either party for his military quelities merely. On this point we have much to say, for which we have not space at present.

From the Commercial Advertiser, (whig) Nov. 3]
The worst enemy of the whig party could not wish that party a more therough defeat that that yet wish that party a more therough defeat that that yesterday. In city, county, State and Union, we are everwhelmed by democratic majorities, to an extent that perhaps scarcely any one anticipated, and for which we certainly were no prepared. However, it is the decision of the people, spoke with a voice that entitles it to prompt and cheerful recognition, and we how to that degision without murmur, though not without disappointment. The flat is gone forth that the administration of the federal and State and city governments is to be democratic. Not even Governor Hunt's popularity could withstand the general overthrow, and there is no doubt that he is defeated by some thousands, though he ran alread of the whig ticket. In the city we have lost all except one member of Assembly and two Asistant Aldermen, unless it should prove that Mr. Hoffman is elected Counsel to the Corporation, of which, however, at this present writing, there is but a very faint hope—a possibility. Our admission that we are defeated is about as unequivocal as the defeat itself. We merely reserve to cursives the right modestly to doubt the wisdom of the popular choice, and patiently to wait until the people discover their error—as discover it we believe they will, sooner or later.

This is not the time to inquire into the proximate causes of such a defeat. They are indeed tolerably apparent, and cannot fail to occur to even the least observant of politicians. We pass them by at present, merely remarking that this sweeping defeat of all shades of whigs may possibly lead to a better understanding all round. We hope it may, for the leason is a severe one, and we need the hope of its being useful to support us under its indiction.

In the meantime, our democratic friends will have an opportunity of showing how wisely and how well they can use a great victory, and wile the selectable alternative of showing w

[From the Evening Mirrer, Nov. 3]
Since the fatal moment of Scott's nomination at
Baltimere, we have never had a doubt of his defeat;
but the delage is more overwhelming than the most
rangaine democrat predicted, or the most timid
whig feared: It required only an exercise of the
simplest arithmetic, with the most ordinary knowledge of homan nature, to foresee the inevitable
result; and they must be either very ignorant or
very dishonest men, who have persisted in the contrary opinion. With twenty-five of the thirty-one
States already in their possession, and with the
additional incentive of federal patronage to stimulate the democracy, what honest reason could pos-From the Evening Mirror, Nov. 3] late the democracy, what honest reason could possibly be assigned to encourage a hope for Gen. Scott? The simple statement of the case carried a conviction of defeat to the heart of every candidman. They who evented on the personal popularity of Scott to oversome the odds against him, trusted to an element that did not exist, as the end has sufficiently reved. And so far as his military character was concerned, that combustible flame went out with Gen. Taylor. The drum and fir-drama would not bear rehearsal. And then the barren speeches and zig. zag travels of Gen. Scott have lost him votes by hundreds of thousands have lost him votes by hundreds of thousands Elameying the Irish with his affected "love of that rich brogue," went for less than nothing with a class too much accustomed themselves to "blar-ney" not to see through it, with the sly ejaculation:

matters, and so conduct such opposition as we would have democratic presses conduct it were the prospective administrations whig by as large a popular vote as they are democratic. We shall recognize the majority of the people in the govern-

ney" not to see through it, with the sly ejaculation:

— Is it there you are!"

And more and worse than all, Gen. Scott was brought forward and supported by a faction of the whigs whee motio has been, for years, "to rule or ruin" the party. We have too much respect for the segacity of those men, and too little for their honesty, to believe that they ever had the slightest faith in Scott's chances of election. To spite Webster and punish Fillmore—to gratify their malice against the "silver gray" or Union whigs—to prove that in failing to "rule," they still had power to "ruin"—these were the motives which led to the nomination of Soott, and at the same time to the repudiation of the Union "platform," which the majority of the convention insisted upon putting taker him.

majority of the convention insisted upon putting under him.

But we will dwall no longer upon the causes of the great revolution—upon this uprising of the ocean, this overwholming delage. There is still an Arrarat for the ark of whiggery to rest upon—the Green Mountains, we believe, are not quite submerged—and after ferty days, it is possible some exploring doze may bring back a single leafur se-

merged—and after ferty days, it is possible some exploring dove may bring back a single leafter revive the drowning hopes of the ante-diluvian party.

A word for the triumphant democracy, and the President elect. As we have fendeavored, during the campaign, to treat both candidates, and all candidates fairly and justly, so shall we continue to treat them to the end of the chapter. To the "democratic platform," as laid down at Baltimore, we have never taken but a single exception. We are in favor of "internal improvements" for national purposes. And to the platform of the whigs, we object only to one plank. We are opposed to a protective tariff.

Of the President elect we have only to repeat that Of the President elect we have only to repeat that he is a man of excellent abilities; of undoubted particulism, and of floor personal manners than any public man we have known since Mr. Clay. Cordial, of hand, dignified and courteous, he wins the warmest affections of all with whom he holds intercourse. In personal popularity he will excel any of his predecessors in the presidential chair. The manner in which his intimate frrends speak of him—as "Frank Pierce—a good fellow," is a sufficient indication of the friendship he inspires

In appearance he does not look like the chief of a great nation. In malesy of person he is not a

In appearance he does not look like the chief of a great nation. In amjesty of person he is not a Washington or a Filimore. His figure is alight; his head not lerge; his face habitually pale; his eye remarkably mild, and his figure, although a trifle above the common height, is a little thanner than the average. In regard to his principles, we believe him to be more conservative than his party. He comes of a good eld New England stock, and, what is still better, we know him to be a thorough Webster Union man. We believe the country will be safe under his administration. Being elected by what may be regarded as the will of eighteen millions, out of twenty five millions of people, he may well feel rich in popular resources. Let him out loose from all the heads and tails of factions in his own party, and in all parties; let him say to the ringlanders of rowdy irm, barnburnism, fillion steriem, and radicalism—" Procas! O, Procas! est profam!" Let him call to his councils, not the old hachs of chann democracy, but the fresh, pure, hencet men of the nation, without regard to party names, and the constroy may look forward to party names, and the constroy may look forward to party names, and the constroy may look forward to party names, who followed the plume of the soldier instead of the ordiname of principle.

[Translated from the New Yorker Democrat, (German paper) Nov. 3]

Taking all things into account, we must affirm that we have never beheld an election which has passed off so quietly as that of yesterday; and this is the more surprising when we consider that party feeling and political differences ran so high. Not only have the candidates, whose names were before the people, exhibited interest and feeling in their election, but the thousands of outsiders, looking to their future welfare in the success of their patrons, have exerted themselves to the utment to gain the have exerted themselves to the utmost to gain the victory. On this account we consider it so remark-

able that the election has been so quiet; and the only reason we can give for it is, that both parties were too much engaged to waste their time in shouling and fighting.

The fixth ward, which has heretefore commonly been the scene of riot and fighting, presented yes torday a very interesting spectacle. There were, of course, many broken heads and broken noses, but certainly not so many as on Thankseiving or Now course, many broken heads and broken moses, but certainly not so many as on Thanksgiving or Now Year's Day. One or two little disturbances occurred which were easily suppressed, and the rioters conveye d to the Tombs. A little affair occurred in Walker street, which ended in a similar mauner. At one time fears were entertained that there would be a collision between the partisans of Walch and Patrick Kelly, but the vigilance of the police prevented any disturbance.

and Patrick Kelly, but the vigilance of the police prevented any disturbance.

In the First ward there were a number of bloody noses, but the police interfered and conveyed sev-eral of the combatants to the station house.

In the Tenth and Fourteenth wards the disturbances were somewhat serious. The friends of Mike Walsh, the regular democratic candidate for Congress, and Kelly opposed each other strongly, and, in some dis-tricts, the boxes of the vote distributors were smash-ed in pieces.

ed in pieces.
In the Second district of the Second ward Wm. In the Second district of the Second ward. Welly was conveyed to the Tembs for fraudulent voting, and Samuel Espie, of the Second ward, for the like offence in the Third ward. John Murtaugh was arrested by efficer M'Kinny, and taken to the station house, for having veted in the Third and Fourth

Gistricts.

[From the Philadelphia Nerth American. Nev. 3.]

Our returns from all parts of the Union, though imperfect, are sufficiently significant to indicate the election of Gen. Frankin Pierce. Under the circumstances of this defeat, we are not disposed to enter into any examination of the causes which produced this untoward result—a result, in our opinion, more unfortunate for the country than any political event which has befallen us for years. Notither are we inclined to speculate upon the consequences likely to grow out of the defeat of the whig party. Reflections appropriate to the occasion may be better indulged when the smoke of the battle has cleared away, and when, in the calmness of considerate contemplation, the future may be scanned with more discretion and knowledge.

Among the most mortifying incidents connected with this deplerable catastrophe is the vote in this city, where the majority three weeks age is shamefully reduced, and without any other apparent cause than the supineness, indifference, and culpable neglect of professing whigs.

Conscious of having discharged our duty faithfully and zealously, we feel no part of the heavy responsibility which devolves upon those who, under false prejudices and mistaken notions, have contributed to place the government in possession of a party avowing a policy which, if pursued, must in evitably be attended with the most serious, if not fatal, consequences to the peace and prosperity of the republic.

fatal, consequences to the peace and prosperity of the republic.

The Proposed Broadway Railroad.

The committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to consider of the proposition for a railroad in Broadway, met again yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lockwood moved that the inquiry be adjourned to Friday; but after a short conversation with Alderman Sturievant, he waived his motion, and went on with his argument against the railroad He entered at great length into the question, and in the course of his arguments he observed that he never heard of such an important inquiry as the present, being conducted before a parliamentary committee withbeing conducted before a parliamentary committee without witnesses being called in support of the asseverations,
and the general arguments which were used by the proposers of the railroad. After some further observations
to the same effect, and some slight discussion with the
chalman with regard to the exact question before the
committee, and the advisability of calling witnesses to
prove several points which the chalman overruled. Mr.
Lockwood remarked, that if it was the opinion of the
committee that a railroad in Broadway was desirsble, it was for the interest of the city that as many
benefits as possible should accrue therefrom to the
inhabitants generally, and for that purpose he begged to
sutmit the following offers, which had already been
made:—

FIRST OFFER BY THOMAS A DAVIS. One midion, in ten yearly instalments of one hundred thousand dollars each, for privilege of laying down a railroad, at his own expense, according to plans to be furnished by/Common Council, and running 120 cars, or \$833 32 for each car. charging three ceats fare.

SECOND OFFER BY OMNIBUS INTEREST.

To give \$1.200 for the same privileges as above stated, for each car, making a total per annum of \$150,000, or to charge five cents per passenger, and give one cent to the city.

THIRD OFFER BY STEPHEN STORM. THIRD OFFER BY STEPHEN STORM.

To give for the same privileges as above stated, for each car, \$1,666 66, and to charge the same fare as proposed by the petitioners. John Anderson and associates, making a total per year of \$200 000. and for ten years of \$2,000,000.

After a few further observations, Mr. Lockwood consinuted, and the inquiry was adjourned till to day at

Theatrical and Musical. Theatrical and Musical.

Bowrst Theatric.—The popular play entitled "The Robbers," in which Mr. Eddy, Mr. Stevens, and Miss Heron will sustain the leading characters, will be the commencing feature of this establishment to night. The operatic speciacie of "La Bayadere," the cast of which embraces several of the principal members of the company, will conclude all.

by, will conclude all.

BROADWAY TREATHER—Miss Julia Dean, the accombibled American actress, is to appear as Pauline in the Lady of Lyons." this evening, supported by Mr. Consay as Claude Melnotte, and Mr. Davidge as Col. Dumas. Married and Settled." an original farce, by J. Sterling loyne, is to be the concluding feature. The principal haracters will be sustained by Mr. Davidge, Mr. Whiing, Mrs. Setton, and Mrs. Vernon.

Nim.o's Gamper.—This evening is set spart for the benefit of Miss Fitspatrick, whose personations have always contributed so much to the pleasure of her andi-ences. We hope the public will give her a substantial proof of their appreciation of her merits to-night. The pleess selected are the "Echool for Scandal," A Roland for an Oliver," and the bailet of "La Maja de Sevilla."

pieces selected are the "Echool for Scandal," A Roland for an Oliver," and the ballet of "La Maja de Sevilla."

Burnow's Thearar —The comedy of the "Serious Family," which has had such unlimited success at this establishment on every occasion of its representation. Is to be played to night, together with the popular comedy of "Begone, Duil Care." The casts embrace the whole of Burton's excellent company. The orchestra will execute several overtures and popular pieces of music.

NATIONAL TREATRE —The entertainments to be given this evering, consist of the "Rebber Monk." with Cony and Tayler in the leading characters. This piece will be succeeded by the favorite drams, entitled "Eva. the succeeded by the favorite drams, entitled "Eva. the lirish Princess." which has been witnessed during the past week with enthusiastic plaudits. The entertainments conclude with the piece called the "Showman and Menkey." in which those great favorites Cony and Taylor, will display their dramatic ability.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A great treat is effered to the dramatic public this evening, at Wallnek's theatre. O'Keefe's fine comedy of "Wild Oats" will be presented with a cast of characters which cannot fail to crowd every department. Mr. Wallack appears in his fawcus other acter of Kover, which he has played both in Gondon and this city, on former cocasions with such signal success, and amidst the enthusiastic cheers of delighted andiences. Blake plays fir George Thurder, Broughem, John Dory, and Rea, Farmer Gammon. The female characters will be filed by Mrs. Buckland, Mrs. Cramer, and Mrs. Stevens. The amusements conclude with the "Lottery Ticks."

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The new and successful tamperance drama entitled the "Last Nail, or the Drunkard's Vision," is to be repeated again this evening. It was well received yesterday by crowded houses. Two attractive places will be given in the afternoon.

WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—The same excellent bill of entertainment which was given here last agreein.

White's Theatre of Varieties—the same excellent ill of entstainment which was given here last evening a to be repeated to night. Chanfran, John Dunn and leymour are cuthuelastically applicated every night, by rowded houses Manager White's exertions, as caterer, teserve unlimited support. Christy's Orena House.—Christy's Ethiopian Opera roune, where concetts during the past six years have troupe, whose concerts during the past zix years have been received with such decided antisfaction by densely crowded houses amounce a very attractive programme

Woon's Minarrants.—This popular band of minitrels continue to be witnessed by as crowded houses as ever, and their performances give the utmost delight. The programme which they announce for this evening is excellent.

PANORAMA OF CURA.-This beautiful painting is being exhibited nightly at the Chinese Assembly rooms, Broad way. The lovers of the beautiful in art, should by all means see it.

way. The lovers of the beantiful in art, should by all means see it.

Mr. Zundel's Concert in Broenlyn.—This grand concert is to take place this evening in Brocklyn, at the Plymouth Church. He is to be assisted by Madame Sontag, Signor Foundini and Mr. Eckert. The programme comprises many of the most popular musical genss.

Prisery and praiseworthy affair came off on the stage of the National theatre, being a presentation of a massive eliver pitcher to Mr. Thomas Bowies, late treasurer of the theatre. Mr. Bowies is soon to sail for Australia, with his family, which place he intends making his permanent residence. The pitcher bears the following inscription:— Presented, Nov. 1, 1852, to Thomas Bowies, Eq., by his permanel friends of New York city. U. By America, as a parting testimonial of the craited respect and extern elevished by them for the truly rable attribute—that have distinguished his private and public deportment through many years of social and intimute acquaintance, teneoring, as the pans, their heurites wishes for the health, happiness and welface of himself and beloved tamily. Hear to whose honor is due. Signed, C. W. Taylor, N. B. Clarke, Wm. Burce, A. H. Purdy, Committee."

The new National theatre Resion, was greened on the

Mr. Murdech had a benefit at Chalensti, on the 38th

Mr. Webster's Debts.—At a mosting of citizens of Manchester, N. H., on the dist uit., the Rev. Mr. Davis who had just returned from Manched dy remarked: "A word about bit debts. I had heard again and again that he did not pay I inquired of Mr. Abbots. Said he, 'Mr. Davis, from my personal knowledge, derived from keeping the private accounts of Mr. Webster. I have some opportunity of knowing. Not a bill which has been presented for two or more years, during which period I have been with him, but has been promptly paid, and a few days before he died, he called the overseer of his farm, gave him five hundred dollars to pay every man, and sent for the minister and naid all that was due him; ro it shall not be said Daniel Webster died in debt to any man. These were the words of his private secretary, and I began to think those who knew Webster best loved him most; and, sir, I was convinced of it more and more as I approached Beston to-day."

Two Interesting Letters from Mr. Webster Concerning his early Life.

The following is mextract from a private letter written by Mr. Webster to a friend six years ago:—FRANKIIN, N. H., May 3, 1846.

* * I have made satisfactory arrangements respecting my house here, the best of which is that I can leave it where it is, and yet be comfortable, netwithstanding the railroad.

This house faces due north. Its front windows leek toward the river Merrimack. But then the river seem turns to the south, so that the eastern windows look toward the river also. But then the river has so deepened its channel in this stretch of it, in the last fifty years, that we cannot see its waters without appreaching it, or going back to the higher lands behind us. The history of this change is of considerable importance in the philosophy of streams. I have observed it practically, and know something of the theory of the phenomenou; but I doubt whether the world will ever be benefitted, either by my learuing or my observation, in this respect.

Looking out at the east windows, at this moment, (2 P M), with a beatiful sun just breaking out, my sye sweeps a rich and level field of 100 acres. At the end of it, a third of a mile off, I see plain marble the right of the r

(2 P M), with a beatiful sun just breaking out, may eye sweeps a rich and level field of 100 acres. At the end of it, a third of a mile off, I see plain marble grave stones, designating the places where repose my father, my mother, my brother Joseph, and my sisters Mehitable, Abigail, and Sarah; good Scripture names, inherited from their Puritan ancestors.

My father! Ebenezer Webster!—born at Kingston, in the lower part of the State, in 1739—the handsomest man I ever saw, except my brother Ezekiel, who appeared to me, and so does he now seem to me, the very finest human form that ever I laid eyes on I saw him in his coffin—a white fore-head—a tinged cheek—a complexion as clear as heavenly light! But where am I straying?

The grave has clesed upon him, as it has on all my brothers and sisters. We shall soon be all together. But this is melancholy, and I leave it. Dear, dear hindred bleod, how I love you all!

This fair field is before me. I could see a lamb on any part of it. I have ploughed it, and raked it, and hoed it, but I never mowed it. Somehow, I could never learn to hang a scythe. I had not wit enough. My brother Joe used to say that my father sent me to college in order to make me equal to the rest of the children!

Of a hot day in July—it must have been one of the last years of Washington's administration—I was making hay with my father, just where I now see a remaining elm tpce, about the middle of the afternoon. The Hon. Able! Foster, M C., who lived in Canterbury, six miles off, called at the house, and came into the field, to see my father. He was a worthy man, cellege learned, and had been a minister, but was not a person of any considerable natural powers. My father was his friend and supporter. He talked a while in the field, and went on his way. When he was gone, my father called me to him, and we sat down beneath the elm ou a haycock. He said—'My son, that is a worthy man; he is a member of Congress; he goes to Philadelphia, and gots six dollars a day, while I teil here. It is because he had

an old man before my time."

The next May he took me to Exeter, to the Philips
Exeter Academy - placed me under the tuition of
its excellent perceptor, Dr. Benjamin Abbott, still

its excellent perceptor, Dr. Benjamin Abbott, still iving.

My father died in April, 1800. I neither left him nor forsook him. My opening an office at Boscawon was that I might be near him. I closed his eyes in this very house. He died at sixty-seven years of age—after a life of exertion, toil and exposure—a private soldier, an officer, a legislator, a judge—everything that a man sould be, to whom learning never had disclesed the "ample page."

My first speech at the bar was made when he was on the bench—he never heard me a second time.

He had in him what I recollect to have been the character of some of the old Puritans. He was deeply religious, but not sour—on the contrary, good humored, facetious—showing, even in his age, with a contagious laugh, teeth all white as alabaster—gentle, soft, playful—and yet having a heart in him that he seemed to have borrowed from a lion. He could frown—a frown it was; but cheerfulness, good humor and smiles composed his most usual aspect. Ever truly your friend, Daniel Wessiter.

On Agriculture and politics.

ON AGRICULTURE AND POLITICS.
WASHINGTON, March 17, 1852.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1852.

JOHN TAYLOR—
Go ahead. The heart of the winter is broken, and before the first day of April all your land may be ploughed. Buy the oxen of Captain Marston, if you think the price fair. Pay for the hay, I send you a check for \$160 for these two objects. Put the great oxen in a condition to be turned out and fat tened. You have a good horse-team, and I think, in addition to this, four oxen and a pair of four-year old steers will do your work. If you think so, then dispess of the Stevens oxen, or unyoke them, and send them to the pasture for beef. I know not when I shall see you, but I hope before planting. If you need anything, such as guano, for instance, write to Joseph Buck, Esq., Boston, and he will send it to you.

send it to you.

Whatever ground you sow or plant, see that it is in good condition. We want no pennyroyal crops.

"A little farm well tilled," is to a farmer the next best thing to "a little wife well willed "Cultivate your garden. Be sure to produce sufficient quantities or useful vegetables. A man may half support his family from a good garden. Take care to keep my mother's garden in good order, even if it cost you the wages of a man to take eare of it. I have sent you many garden seeds. Distribute them you the wages of a man to take eare of it. I have sent you many garden seeds. Distribute them among your neighbors. Send them to the stores in the village, that everybody may have a part of them without cost. I am giad that you have chesan Mr. Pike representative. He is a true man; but there are in New Hampshire many persons who call them-selves whigs, who are no whigs at all, and no bet-ter than disunionists. Any man who hesitates in granting and securing to every part of the country its just and its constitutional rights, is an enemy to

e whole country.

John Taylor! if one of your boys should say that he honors his father and mother, and loves his bro-thers and sisters, but still insists that one of them shall be driven out of the family, what can you say of him but this—that there is no real family love in him? You and I are farners; we never talk polities, our talk is of oxen; but remember this: that any man who attempts to excite one part of the country against another, is just as wicked as he would be who should attempt to get up a quarrel between John Taylor and his neighbor, old Mr. Jno. Sanbern, or his other neighbor, Capt. Burleigh. There are some animals that live best in the fire; and there are some men who delight in heat, amoke, combustion, and even general conflagration. They do not follow the things which make for peace. They enjoy only controversy, contention, and strife. Have no cemoundon with such persons, either as neighbors, or politicians. You have no more right to say that slavery ought not to exist in Virginia, than a Virginian has to say that slavery ought to exist in of him but this -- that there is no real family love in

slavery ought not to exist in Virginia, than a Vicginian has to say that slavery ought to exist in New Hampshire. This is a question left to every State to excide for itself; and if we mean to keep the States together, we must leave to every State this power of deciding for itself.

I thinh I never wrote you a ward before upon politics. I shall not do it again. I only say love your country, and your whole country, and when men attempt to persuade you to get into a quarrel with the laws of other States, tell them "that you mean to mind your own business," and advise them to mind theirs. John Taylor, you are a free man; you possess good principles; you have a large famiyou presees good principles; you have a large family to rear and provide for by your labor. Be thankful to the government that does not oppress you, ful to the government that does not oppress you, which does not been you down by excessive taxahon, but which belds out to you and to yours the bept of all the blessings which liberty, industry, and security may give. John Taylor, thank God, morning and overing, that you were born in such a country. John Taylor, never write me another word upon polities. Give my kindest remembrance to your wife and children; and when you look from your eastern windows upon the graves of my family, remember that he who is the author of this letter must soon fellew them to another world.

DASTRE WEREFRE.

DARIEL WEBSTER.

MAYOR SEAVER'S LEVER.—Mayor Scaver gave a brilliant level last evening, at the Revere House at which he resides. The company was very large; not less than nire hundred persons were present. Mr. Stevens's receious periors the largest and most elegant on this centuren. Accommendated the wast or meany with greaters. The index was apread in Mr. Stevens's best style, and to the very less crosses a full supply was gustanteed. The rever was in hence of Hon. Abbett Lawrence, who was gree to with the meas explicit welcome by the hotter was gree to with the meas explicit welcome by the hotter of his fixed assembled to give him the friendly greating. Many of the most distinguished must in the city wise at the levee. Hon. Reward Everett, the new Searchity of State, was most cordially and enthusiastically precised upon the new dignity conferred upon him. The indicary in tail costume, was represented by adjudant teneral Stone. Brigader General Edunands one staff, Colonial Cowsin and Staff, and others. The clorgy were represented by Dr. Bagdon. Bishop Fitzmatrick, Dr. Worsetter and others, the banch by Judges Higgion and Chabitsg of the Supreme Court, and citizons in guarant. The winder company were received by his honor the Sityer with that quiet dignity that marks all his public acts, and as became the other magistrate of our notice and henced city. At two clock the great company broke up happy in the constraint that called them together, and highly schelled with the entertainment.—

The total amount contributed to the National Monu-MAYOR SEAVER'S LEVER - Mayor Seaver gave a

The total amount contributed to the National Monu ment Society, during the month of October, and received at their office, is \$2 189 50.

The Bertvan Republic:

[Prem the Panama Echo. Oct. 11.]

Having been kindly furnished with an efficial statement of the experts of Arica, in the year 1851, which gives a fair estimate of the experts of Bolivia from that port, almost her only point of exportation, we have copied from said statement the total sum of each article experted during the said year. Annexed is the result; and in introducing it we would remark, that the exports of 1852 have considerably increased: increased: - EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF ARICA, IN POLIVIA,

WOUND TON Y

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF ARICA, IN FOLIVIA,

Gold, in dust. 8.100 ounces.

Gold stamp. 21,657 "
Silver metted, but not coined. 3,606 "
Silver ore. In a crude state, 384 marks.

Pesos Fuertes. 64,721 "
Tin. 4,407 quint's.

Copper (smelted) 2,883 "

(ground ore) 4,725 " Peses Fuertes. 64,724

Tin. 4,407 quint's.
Copper (emelted) 2,383

(ground ore) 47,750 6

(epecimen) 226

Peruvian bark. 10,480

Alpaca wool. 2,239

Other wool. 156

Hides (beef). 343

Hides (chinchilla) 2,299

Coffee. 90

Cotton. 20

Of the gold, we have to say, that the washings at the head waters of the river Boni, on its banks, are the best—they come evidently, too, from Mt. Illimani, farther north—but they extend even to La Paz. There are also diggins sout of La Paz, in La Sierra de Tatora, Oropesa, and even near Chuquisaca, near the celebrated Potosi silver mines; all these washings are profitable, but inferior to those north of La Paz.

An American, named George Carroll, hus worked a mine at Mount Illimani, for a year and a half past—he has resided there some ten years.

The mines are worked by the Peons, the descendants of the Incas, and they are paid two and a half dollars per day, which is a much higher componsation than they receive for any other kind of labor.

The gold mining and exportation has also another very heavy expense, and that is—it, and all othes exportations from that region, are conveyed some three hundred miles by land carriage, to the port of exportation.

Of silver, on the authority of John Reed, of Ed-

exportations from that region, are conveyed some three hundred miles by land carriage, to the port of exportation.

Of silver, on the authority of John Reed, of Edinburg, who was sent out to fill the post of Inspector General of the Potosi mines, and has resided there some thirty years, we can say, the silver mines of Bolivia are very extensive, and they would be much more generally worked if fuel for the smelting process were not so scarce. The fact is, the whole first range of the Andes, the table land and the west slope of the second range, are almost entirely without timber, and the country east of that is unexplored. As all the smelting is done by foundries, requiring wood fuel, the working of the mines is thereby much limited.

Of the tim mines, the most profitable are at Orura. In that vicinity timber is a little more plentiful than in almost any other mining district, hence there is greater facility in the production of the tim, and a large export.

La Cuscarilia, (Peruvian bark) one of the most important products of the country, says a duty of \$10 per quiral to the government for the right of cutting. Notwithstancing this duty, the exportation has been as great of late years, that Congress passed a law, some eighteen months ago, which took effect about a year since, prohibiting any further cutting for five years.

The wool exported is that of the llamas and of st very superior quality. It is taken from tae high table land between the two ranges of mountains,

cutting for five years.

The wool exported is that of the llamas and of a very superior quality. It is taken from the high table land between the two ranges of mountains, for the llamas live there constantly. A short time since Congress passed an act prohibiting the exportation of these llamas, as they were considerably sought for and it was deemed essential to keep the wool in the country. A vessel from New Southwales sent specifelly for a cargo of llamas, a short time after the passage of this law, was compelled to return without them.

Coffee has only been exported in samples. It is stated to be equal to the best Mocha, and were not the land carriage so expensive, it would be a very profitable article of exportation.

Cotton is exported about as coffee, for specimens. It is longer in the fibre than that of other countries, and is of a superior quality for so long a fibre. It is of a complete yellow color—but its color depends upon the chemical composition of the soil; for when the seed is planted elsewhere, the growth is of the usual color of cotton. It is generally supposed that the nankeen of the Chinese is manufactured from just such cotton, and not dyed.

We shall probably present some items effecting the commercial condition of Bolivia, in a few days—hence have we promised these statements respecting its exports. Much may be gleaned of interest from information at our disposal, and we shall, of course, use it for the benefit of our readers.

[From the Panama Echo, Oct. 14.]

A few days since, we gave a statement of the exports of Arica, the port of export ion for Bolivian products. To-day, we are favored with a communication setting forth the extent and locality of her productions, and the advantages which she possesses. As our correspondent states, the "drawback" of Bolivia has heretofore been her lack of appreciation of herself. This is the case with most of the South American States—but with none other so much as Bolivia.

It will be observed, that the writer of the communication we annex expresses t

munication we annex expresses the regret that the American exploring expedition under Lieut. Hern-den, had not taken a different course from the one first marked out. He was not aware that Lieut. Gibbon (as the account published by us in July declares) was directed in case of failure on the river Purus, to explore the Marmora, some hundred miles distant from the latter, and the principal river mentioned by our correspondent, Mr. Perkins. Mr. P. promises to give us further statements of in-

Mn. Epiron—
Having noticed an article in your paper, a few days rince, on the subject of the experts of Arica, in Bolivia, I desire to call the attention of your readers to a further consideration of Bolivian commercial position.
The experts of the port of Arica are deserving of our consideration, not merely for their present value, but as an indication of what Bolivia may be, if the policy which her enlightened statesmen are carnestly striving to put in execution, is adopted, viz: the navigation of the rivers Berl. Branco and Marmora.

These rivers are the head waters of the Madera, the largest southern branch of the Amazon, the navigation of which would open a communication from the interior

largest southern branch of the Amazon, the navigation of which would open a communication from the interior Bolivia to the Atlantic. Hitherto the republic of Rollvia has been almost isolated from the commerce of the world, though possessed of natural resource to an unlimited extent. Virtually debarred from the Pacific, it required little sagacity to see her only commercial communication must be with the Atlantic.

Even if she had perts on the Pacific, and were not dependent on Peru for the theanse of export, how few articles of general commerce would pay the transit of from one hundred to two hundred leagues land carriage, over the double range of the Andes, with its intermediate table land.

Other circumstances tend also to direct their attention to an eastern communication—the finest climate and the most fertile soil are in that direction; whereas the ragged steps of the Andes and its cold table lands, almost entirely siens of the Asice and its contrable and, amost warring, destitute of vegetation, must over present insurmountable obstacles to western transit. Different commissions of exploration have examined the rivers Beni, Branco and Marmora. There are, it is true, some difficulties—but not so great as previously anticipated. Those formerly laid down as the cataracts of Madera, are more rapids. laid down as the cataracts of Maders, are more rapits, and were crossed by a schooner in April last, which sailed from Fara at the mouth of the Amazon and came within twenty leagues of Cochabambs. The Beni has several rapids, but the commissioners are of opinion that with slight expense of bissuing the ledges constituting these impediments they may be obviated—otherwise the stream is large and deep and goes much nearer to in Far, the commercial emporium than any other river. It is to be regretted that the American exploring expedition under thout Hernden, did not first direct their attention to these rivers instead of the Burus and Uncail. The most rangulase expectations of bleat Maury, of the Washington Observatory, with respect to the importance of the trade Belivia is capable of producing, are not exaggerated.

to observatory, while respect to the importance of the trade Belivia is capable of producing, are not exaggerated.

Nature is not only luxuriant in the magnitude of her productions, but profuse in their infinite variety. There, the animal regentable and mineral kingdom seem mutually to the for pre-eminence, while the magnitude of her gleantic rivers gives great facilities of commonication, the principal drawback has hitherto been a want of due appreciation of her advantages.

Aiready has the pushing commercial policy of England sent as her Ministee to Bolivia, one eminently calculated to advance their topographical and mineralogical surveys—Colonel Augustus Lloyd, recently surveyor—general of the list of France, and formerly one of Belivar's officers. This gentieman has gone well prepared to make an analysis of her various minerale and exact surveys of her rivers. The peculiar isolation of Belivia has prevented the civilized world from fully understancing either her past productions of present capabilities—but there is unfoient evidence existing to how, that in time past she was not only noted for Proof's rich mines, but also for the extent of her gold nices. The mine of Mr. Geo. Garroll, in Mount Ulimant, as explored by that informitable plemen, reveals mo a than half a league of subterrancen expandices. This nice bad evidently been abundoned to consequence of some civil commercial process.

tany evidences still exist which tend to prove that Inny eridences still calat which tend to prove that gold was formerly extensively extracted in different parts of the republic; but the most interesting specimen of tale date is this country, was extracted from a ravine in the minorists vicinity of far Par, volume at \$11.500. Yes, the gold washings of the river Beni are more generally weaked thus may other. These washings are located in the triving of its Tunga lodinas a harmiers and industrious tribe, and encronned by the best Coscarilla formic, which are supplied with plenty of game.

FATAL ACCIDENT—It is with deep regret we somewhere the death of Mr. Leroy Barney, of sale city, who was removed suddenly from the word last versing by a terrible accident. Mr. B had been spending the day at the Falls with some friends, and while he stood on the steps of the Falls Hotel at the hour for the departure of the evening train, the cars moved on. He ran to catch them, and when he had reached the from of the last carriage, he endeavored to mount on the platform by seleing the rails on each side of the steps. He caught the can reserve the excisse with his right hand, but maked the outer rail and the motion of the cars instantly swamp him violently round, with his back to the train. In mother recond he was hurled beneath the car, the whose paring over his head and crashing out his brains in a horrible manner.—Pulfulo addresses, Nos. 1.